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GEOGRAPHICAL PUBLICATIONS

(Reviews and Titles of Books, Papers, and Maps)

For key to classification see "Explanatory Note" in Vol. II, pp. 77-81

ASIA

India

Creagh, O'Moore. **Indian Studies.** 320 pp. Hutchinson & Co., London, 1918. 16s. 8½ x 5½.

This is a modest volume, without preface, dedication, introduction, map, or even index. The 17 chapters are most meagerly labeled, and the hasty reader is repelled by the little that is done to attract his attention and inflame a jaded curiosity. The book is characteristic of its author—soldier from boyhood, a doer of deeds rather than a maker of phrases, a blunt critic, a patriot who despises the traitor disguised as a friend of humanity. No one knows India better than General Creagh; no white man has lived there longer; and none experienced more varied fortunes amid her 400,000,000 souls of differing race and creed. From subaltern to commander in chief, the author has studied India at first hand and, now that he is in official retirement, has penned a precious legacy for the guidance of those about to experiment politically in this vast and complicated empire.

The name and rank of Sir O'Moore Creagh suggest involuntary comparison with Lord Roberts—a comparison useful only in so far as it draws attention to the high standard of personal talent and loyal service prevailing in the Indian army. Lord Roberts' book is about himself—primarily a biography and incidentally valuable as a guide in Far Eastern problems. Creagh's book takes each phase of British India seriatim, and we are left to guess regarding the author, who gives us no clue save the negative one by which every reader will recognize the hand of a morbidly modest writer.

The book treats of Hindus, Mussulmans, Sikhs, the India Office, local government, the land tax, the village, feudatory states, the army in India, and the British government and its dealings with India.

It is nine years since the reviewer was in Calcutta, but he well remembers that the name of Creagh evoked from native soldiers a loyal response, not to say reverence, that recalled such names as Lawrence and Nicholson. Let this indicate the degree of sympathy with which the author approaches his subject.

He has no academic prejudices or theories to apply. He knows the Sikh and the baboo, the Pathan, the Bengali and the warlike Mussulman of the north, the smooth banian, and the rapacious Brahman. He has little to say about native councils, or leagues of nations. He sees the need for honest and firm government by honest and firm administrators.

The Mesopotamia disaster is traced directly to the same pacifist policy that led the Third Napoleon to Sedan. "There was no co-ordination of work (p. 249) . . . . There were no plans of campaign worked out in time of peace; no mobilization arrangements were made until war was in sight; no useful intelligence regarding a probable enemy was collected . . . . The state of the army itself (in India) was due to a régime of pacifists who refused funds to keep it efficient and treated the repeated warnings of myself and my staff with scorn."

Here is enough to assure the reader that we have under consideration no smooth diplomatic apology for official incompetence but the indignant protest of a patriot who loves his country no less than he does India and who believes that she has the strength to throw off the red-tape leeches that are sucking her blood and that she will be the better for such an effort, even though he may personally be made a target for abuse by those whom he exposes in these pages. Aside from its great importance to students of administration, this volume is an arsenal of important notes, ethnological, geographical, sociological, and religious. Poultney Bigelow

Harwood, W. A. **A discussion of the anemographic observations recorded at Deesa from January 1879 to December 1904. A discussion of the anemographic observations recorded at Karachi from January 1873 to December 1894.** With an introduction by G. T. Walker. Diagrs. *Memoirs Indian Meteorol. Dept.*, Vol. 19, pp. 275-335. Calcutta, 1915.

Sir John Eliot, who was formerly at the head of the Meteorological Service of India, planned to write, after his retirement, a set of memoirs dealing with the wind records at several Indian stations. His death prevented the completion of this work by himself, and Sir Gilbert Walker, the present Director General of Indian Observatories, has very wisely carried the series to completion, in the *Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department.* The present volume deals with the wind records for Deesa and Karachi, and was prepared by Mr. W. A. Harwood, Assistant Director of the Aerological Observatory at Agra. Sir John Eliot, however, left some notes for the Deesa investigation. Deesa is in latitude 24° 14′ N., longitude 72° 13′ E., and is situated on a sandy plain, extending eastward from the Rann of Cutch to the Aravalli Hills, about 60 miles from the Rann and over 200 miles from the open sea to the west of Cutch. The records cover the period January, 1879, to December, 1904. The year is divided into the three seasons characteristic of northern India viz. cool, hot, and rainy. Each season has its characteristic winds, and the data are considered under these three heads. In the cool season Deesa is within the zone affected by the "cold weather storms" of northern India, which come from Baluchistan and move eastward across the country.

Karachi is on the Sind coast at the extreme northwestern end of the Indus delta. The data cover the period January, 1873, to December, 1894. The three seasons are cool, hot, and monsoon. Three types of storms affect Karachi, viz. winter storms, moving eastward into India; monsoon storms moving westward from the Bay of Bengal; and storms of the transition periods, occasionally entering India from the Arabian Sea.

The discussion of the wind records is remarkably complete. The wind roses show very clearly the seasonal variation in wind direction at Deesa and the prevalence of winds from westerly and southerly points at Karachi, except in December and January. Many other diagrams are also included. This volume, like the long line of its predecessors, is in every way worthy of the splendid traditions of the Meteorological Department of India. R. DeC. Ward

Gouldsbury, C. E. **Tigerland: Reminiscences of forty years' sport and adventure in Bengal.** New edit. xvii and 262 pp.; ills. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York, 1916. $1.25. 8 x 5.

Hayden, H. H. **The mineral production of India during 1917.** *Records Geol. Survey of India,* Vol. 49, 1918, Part II, pp. 55-116. Calcutta.

Minchinton, H. D. **Himalayan scrambles in 1914.** Ills. *Alpine Journ.,* No. 214, Vol. 31, 1917, pp. 51-70. London.

Queyroz, Fernaõ de. **Conquista temporal e espiritual de Ceylaõ.** Introduction by P. E. Pieris. xxx and 994 pp. Government of Ceylon, Colombo, 1916. 10 x 6. [A reprint, from a manuscript copy purchased in 1844 from the Instituto Historico of Rio de Janeiro and now in the possession of the Government of Ceylon, of this fundamental source on the history of Ceylon, completed in 1687 by the author, then Provincial in the Society of Jesus.]

Stuart, Murray. **Preliminary note on the Srimangal earthquake of July 8th, 1918.** Maps. *Records Geol. Survey of India,* Vol. 49, 1918, Part III, pp. 173-189. Calcutta.

Younghusband, Francis. **Geographical work in India for this** [i. e. Royal Geographical] **Society.** Ills. *Geogr. Journ.,* Vol. 49, 1917, No. 6, pp. 401-418.

—— ***India and adjacent countries.*** 1:1,000,000. (1) Layered edit. and (2) political edit.: Sheets ***10, 17, 24, 29, 33, 39, 41, 43, 52, 53, 56, 58, part of 49, 62, 63, 64;*** layered and shaded edition only: Sheet ***25.*** Survey of India, Calcutta, 1915, 1916.

—— ***India, showing railways, open and under construction on 31-3-18.*** 1:4,055,040, or 1 in. to 64 miles. Survey of India, Calcutta, 1918. [Different gages and number of tracks shown by means of 11 symbols.]

—— [***Topographic map of India.***] 1:126,720. Sheets: ***43 B/S.W.; 43 B/S.E.; 43 C/S.E.; 47 M/N.W.; 47 M/N.E.; 47 M/S.E.; 49 M/N.E.; 49 N/N.E.; 53 B/S.E.; 53 H/N.W.; 53 H/S.E.; 55 M/S.E.; 56 A/S.W.; 58 A/S.W.; 58 A/N.W.; 58 A/N.E.; 73 B/S.W.; 92 G/S.E.; 92 H/S.E.; 92 H/S.W.; 92 H/N.W.*** Survey of India, Calcutta, 1916, 1917.

—— [***Topographic map of India.***] 1:253,440. Layered edit.: Sheets ***38N, Afghanistan and N.W. Frontier Province; 43D, Punjab; 84L, Burma; 92H, Burma.*** Political edit.: Sheets ***38N, Afghanistan and N.W. Frontier Province; 43C, Punjab and N.W. Frontier Province; 43D, Punjab; 84L, Burma; 92H, Burma.*** Survey of India, Calcutta, 1915, 1916.

AUSTRALASIA AND OCEANIA

MELANESIA, MICRONESIA, POLYNESIA

BURGESS, P. S. **A study of the principal plantation soil types as found on the Island of Hawaii.** 100 pp.; map, diagrs. *Rept. of Work of Exper. Sta. Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Assoc., Agric. and Chem. Ser. Bull. No. 45.* Honolulu, 1917.

DAVIS, W. M. **Les falaises et les récifs coralliens de Tahiti.** Diagrs. *Ann. de Géogr.,* No. 148-149, Vol. 27, 1918, pp. 241-284.

FORNANDER, ABRAHAM, AND T. G. THRUM. **The Hawaiians' account of the formation of their islands and origin of their race, with the traditions of their migrations, etc., as gathered from original sources.** (Fornander Collection of Hawaiian Antiquities and Folk-Lore.) iv and 228-503 pp. *Memoirs Bernice Pauahi Bishop Museum,* Vol. 5, Part II, pp. 228-503. Honolulu, 1919.

FOYE, W. G. **Geological observations in Fiji.** 145 pp.; maps, diagrs., ills., bibliogr. *Proc. Amer. Acad. of Arts and Sci.,* Vol. 54, 1918, No. 1. (Shaler Memorial Ser.) Boston.

HAMRICK, A. M. **Cumulus clouds of Hawaii.** Diagr., ills. *Monthly Weather Rev.,* Vol. 46, 1918, No. 9, pp. 415-417.

REPELIN, J. **Sur un point de l'histoire de l'océan Pacifique.** *Comptes Rendus de l'Acad. des Sci.* [*de Paris*], Vol. 168, 1919, No. 4, pp. 237-239. [The author believes that geological evidence points to the former existence of a continental land mass which included the Pacific islands from Fiji to the Low Archipelago.]

—— ***Hawaii.*** [1:250,000.] U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey Chart No. 4115. Washington, D. C., Feb., 1919.

POLAR REGIONS

GENERAL

GREELY, A. W. **Terrestrial life in Polar environments.** Ills. *Amer. Museum Journ.,* Vol. 17, 1917, No. 8, pp. 547-550.

HASSERT, KURT. **Die Polarforschung. Geschichte der Entdeckungsreisen zum Nord- und Südpol von den ältesten Zeiten bis zur Gegenwart.** (Ser. Aus Natur und Geisteswelt.) 3rd edit. 134 pp.; maps, index. B. G. Teubner, Leipzig, 1914. M. 1.25. 7½ x 5.

HOBBS, W. H. **The Ferrel doctrine of Polar calms and its disproof in recent observations.** *Proc. 2nd Pan American Sci. Congress, Dec. 27, 1915 to Jan. 8, 1916,* Vol. 2, Section 2: Astronomy, Meteorology, Seismology, pp. 179-189 (discussion, pp. 187-189). Washington, D. C., 1917. [Author's abstract is published in the *Monthly Weather Rev.,* Vol. 43, 1915, No. 12, p. 609.]

TOLMAČEV, J. P. **Notice sur la création de une [*sic*] commission polaire permanente.** *Bull. de l'Acad. Imp. des Sci.* [*de Pétrograd*], Ser. 6, 1915, No. 6, pp. 467-481. [In Russian.]

VERNADSKIJ, V. J. **Notice sur les buts de la commission polaire.** *Bull. de l'Acad. Imp. des Sci.* [*de Pétrograd*], Ser. 6, 1915, No. 6, pp. 481-484. [In Russian: supplementary to the note by Tolmatchev, listed above.]

ARCTIC

DE GEER, GERARD. **On the physiographical evolution of Spitzbergen.** Map, diagrs. *Geogr. Annaler,* Vol. 1, 1919, No. 2, pp. 161-192. Stockholm.

This paper is a valuable summary of a structurally and physiographically complicated region by an experienced observer; but the method of presentation is such that much work is left for the reader before he can clearly understand the writer's meaning. "Physiographical evolution" is here practically synonymous with "geographical evolution," in the special sense used by Sir Archibald Geikie in a famous lecture on Scotland some years ago; for both phrases mean the geological history of the physiographical features that the region has manifested through its long development. Hence, although both essays were published in geographical periodicals, the summary, like the lecture, contains much that is geographically irrelevant, except in so far as it may be useful for geography, a present-day subject, to consider how far the processes and conditions of past ages were similar to those of the existing era.

The difficulty in reading De Geer's text is one that is frequently encountered in the geological treatment of physiographic problems. It arises chiefly from the failure to make explicit statement concerning the physiography of the land mass that was deformed and concerning the changes that took place upon it after deformation, at different stages in the region's history. The failure to make these statements does not appear to be so much because the past land forms of Spitsbergen are known to the author, as because he has not recognized their essential importance in a physiographic description. The essence of such a description is that it treats surface forms as well as underground structures. Hence, however full the understructure of a mass may be explained, its physiographic treatment is not complete until the form of its surface is indicated. For example, a ''great flexure'' is said to form the southern limit of the ''northern oldland of Spitzbergen''; but the form of the thing that was flexed is not described; hence the flexure cannot be visualized as a physiographic element in the evolution of the region. Again, a ''great horst,'' which forms part of the western coast and which is said to be of ''very ancient origin,'' was upheaved at a later date; but in absence of all indications of its form at the time of upheaval, no clear concept can be gained as to the physiography of the upheaved area at that stage in Spitsbergen's evolution.

When the later stages of evolution are reached, the problem is less involved and more fully presented; and at the same time the problem becomes more geographic in its nature. Long-continued erosion resulted in the reduction of the region to a ''base level'' or peneplain in Cretaceous time; the peneplain was at least in part depressed and covered with 1200 meters of Tertiary strata; the compound mass was broken into blocks with roughly north-south trend in late Tertiary time, and the blocks were differentially displaced with moderate tilting; except that along the eastern border of the western horst, the Tertiary strata were strongly folded and faulted, the folds being adjusted to the great flexure of the northern oldland, which adjoins on the east, as ''billows are to a shore.'' This is easily followed; but a lapse of explanation then happens; for, as is so often the case in the geological treatment of physiographic problems, practically no attention is given to the erosion by which the folded and faulted strata have been carved into their present form of sub-parallel ridges and valleys, although the accompanying sections show that an enormous volume of material must have been carried away in the reduction of the folded mass to its actual form.

The present altitude of the displaced peneplain blocks (whether formerly covered by Tertiaries and then stripped, or never covered, is not made clear) is indicated on the map by 200-meter contours and color tints, the greatest altitudes being 1200 meters. The contours are taken to represent fairly well the deformation that the region has suffered, on the reasonable assumption that the peneplain lay, before it was deformed, not much above sea level. Many of the blocks are gently tilted. Some are believed to have been warped into a convex surface: this is inferred because around the block margins, now much dissected by short fiord branches, the spurs here and there retain upland surfaces that are taken to represent the peneplain, although they are at significantly lower levels than those of the block axis. But it is recognized that it is not always possible ''to know how much the present mountain tops have been lowered [by erosion] from the original base-level plain.''

Spitsbergen is said to offer ''unrivalled opportunities for fruitful and probably conclusive studies as to the origin of fjords.'' The last dislocations by which the Cretaceous peneplain ''was broken and deformed . . . show undoubtedly . . . . a very close connection with the formation of the leading recent land forms [upland blocks and intermediate troughs] and especially with the main fjord and fjord-valleys.'' The head branches of Ice Fiord in particular exhibit deformed structures that prove the branches to be ''determined by fissures and dislocations''; thus an intimate relation is found between ''the mountain-making and the fjord-formation.'' Dissent must be expressed from this confident conclusion because, as in the account of the mountain ridges of folded Tertiary strata, the part played by erosion is not sufficiently considered. True, a paragraph on a later page, which opens with a repetition of the above conclusion: ''It seems obvious that concerning the fjord- and valley-formation in Spitzbergen the late Tertiary dislocations and fissures played by far the most important rôle,'' closes with the supplementary statement: ''It is evident that later erosion and finally the glaciers have given the last touch to the work:'' but the very subordinate part thus ascribed to erosion by no means meets the facts as they are presented in the sections. Clearly, the structure of the region was given by the Tertiary dislocations; but the actual fiords, like the visible ridges of the folded Tertiary strata, are the work of erosion. The erosion appears to have been largely consequent upon the uneven form of the surface, as produced by the dislocations; but the fiords as physiographic features of today are the products of an erosion so great that its measure should not be reduced to a "last touch," and its mention should not be relegated to a late paragraph.

The present reviewer is the more inclined to dissent from the above-quoted statements as to the origin of the Spitsbergen fiords because the statements are supported by reference to the "numerous indubitable fault-steps in southern and middle Sweden," which are also regarded as the result of deformation, not significantly modified by erosion. Yet observation on the ground, as well as a study of detailed topographic and geological maps of that interesting region, gives good reason for believing that these steps are not fault scarps, in the sense of being in the main directly due to faulting and only slightly modified by later erosion, but are resequent fault-line scarps, in the sense of being due wholly to the action of erosion on a faulted mass, the original displacements of which took place so long ago that after the broken surface was baseleveled a regional elevation permitted the excavation of the weaker strata on one side of the fault lines, thereby leaving the stronger crystalline rocks on the other side in the form of somewhat battered and dissected scarps, the height of which does not necessarily bear a close relation to the throw of the original faults. Swedish geologists who have interpreted these scarps as directly due to faulting do not seem to have considered the possibility of the alternative interpretation, much less the good reasons that support it. In view of the alternative explanation, it is permissible to believe not only that the mid-Swedish escarpments are not fault scarps but also that the Swedish school of fiord interpretation seriously underestimates the importance of erosion in producing fiords, whether the fiord region was previously deformed on fiordlike lines or not.

W. M. Davis

Anderson, R. M. **Recent zoological explorations in the western Arctic.** *Journ. Washington Acad. of Sci.*, Vol. 9, 1919, No. 11, pp. 312-314.

Brown, R. N. Rudmose. **The present state of Spitsbergen.** Map, ills. *Scottish Geogr. Mag.*, Vol. 35, 1919, No. 6, pp. 201-212.

Ekblaw, W. E. **The plant life of northwest Greenland.** Ills. *Natural History*, Vol. 19, 1919, No. 3, pp. 273-291. Amer. Museum of Nat. Hist., New York.

Holme, J. G. **Stefansson in the Arctic: A summary of what was done in the five years of the Canadian Expedition.** Ills. *Scientific American*, Vol. 120, 1919, June 7, pp. 603 and 615-616.

Holmsen, Gunnar. **Spitsbergens jordbundsis og de bidrag dens undersøkelse har kunnet gi till forstaaelsen av de i arktiske land optraedende varige isleier i jorden.** Map, diagr., ill. *Norske Geogr. Selskabs Aarbok*, Vol. 24, 1912-13, pp. 1-132, with summary in German pp. 133-144. Christiania.

Holtedahl, Olaf. **Report of the 2nd Norwegian Arctic expedition in the "Fram" 1898-1902, No. 36: Summary of geological results.** 27 pp.; map, ills. Christiania, 1917. [Contains map showing surface geology of the coast of Ellesmere Land and some interesting photographs.]

Isachsen, Gunnar. **Green Harbour.** Map, ills. *Norske Geogr. Selskabs Aarbok*, Vol. 24, 1912-1913, pp. 151-161. Christiania.

Porsild, M. P. **Om de Grönlandske Isfjordes saakaldte Udskydning.** Maps. *Geogr. Annaler*, Vol. 1, 1919, No. 1, pp. 149-157. Stockholm.

Speerschneider, C. I. H. **The state of the ice in the arctic seas, 1915.** 24 pp.; maps. *Dansk Meteorol. Inst. Nautisk Aarbog*, 1915. Copenhagen. [Abstracted in the *Review*, Vol. 2, 1916, p. 310.]

WORLD AS A WHOLE AND LARGER PARTS

Breasted, J. H. **The place of the Near Orient in the career of man, and the task of the American Orientalist.** *Journ. Amer. Oriental Soc.*, Vol. 39, 1919, Part 3, pp. 159-184.

This address marks a new point of departure in the study of history and of historical geography.

In the first place Professor Breasted insists upon the necessity of comparative study in history. This he demonstrates convincingly by a comparison of the two areas on the globe in which alone man has risen from Stone Age savagery to the possession of agriculture, metals, and writing. One of these is in the New World, and the leaders in this region were the Mayas of Yucatan, the Nahuas of Mexico, and the Incas of Peru. The other is in the Old World, and the leaders there were the peoples of the Nile and the Euphrates valleys. Each of these regions lies along, or on both sides of, a great intercontinental bridge, one joining the two Americas, the other connecting Africa and Eurasia.

In the second part of his paper Professor Breasted urges the imperative need for considering every phase of evidence in the study of man. Hitherto historians have been content to restrict themselves to the evidence of written documents. Hereafter they must be prepared to utilize the data supplied by archeology, prehistoric remains, physical anthropology, botany, agriculture, animal life and domestication, geology and paleontology, hydrography.

The fact is that departments, not only of Oriental studies, but of the "humanities" in general are built up on the model of a traditional department of Greek or Latin organized to teach languages. In the presence of modern problems such an arrangement is futile: we must begin to study *man* and not a branch of "polite" learning. In the new undertaking we must be prepared to consider all the available evidence, of every kind and character, that will throw light on the conditions of human life in the past.

FREDERICK J. TEGGART

LEVINE, I. D. **The resurrected nations: Short histories of the peoples freed by the great war and statements of their national claims.** viii and 309 pp.; maps. Frederick A. Stokes Co., New York, 1919. $1.75. 7½ x 5.

LYONS, H. G. **The winter climate of the eastern Mediterranean.** *Quart. Journ. Royal Meteorol. Soc.*, No. 178, Vol. 42, 1916, pp. 65-84. London.

SALAVERRÍA, J. M. **Los conquistadores: El origen heroico de América.** 219 pp. Rafael Caro Raggio, Madrid, 1918. 3 pesatas 50. 7½ x 5.

SANTIBÁÑEZ, ENRIQUE. **Historia de la América Latina.** 257 pp.; maps, ills. D. Appleton & Co., New York, 1918. 7 x 5.

STODDARD, LOTHROP, AND GLENN FRANK. **Stakes of the war: Summary of the various problems, claims, and interests of the nations at the peace table.** xiv and 377 pp.; maps, bibliogr. The Century Co., New York, 1919. 8½ x 5½.

—— ***World, International map of the,*** 1:1,000,000. Sheets: (1) ***Madras***, N. D-44, (2) ***Godavari***, N. E.-44. Survey of India, Calcutta, 1916. [These two sheets together cover the southeastern coast of India east of 78° E. and south of 20° N.]

MATHEMATICAL GEOGRAPHY

SURVEYING AND GEODESY

HAMMOND, J. H., JR. **The aero radio surveying and mapping.** Map, diagr. *Flying*, Vol. 8, 1919, No. 2, pp. 160-161 and 184. New York. ["System of aerial radio survey which will be used by Captain R. A. Bartlett in his expedition to explore the unknown regions of the earth in the Arctic Basin."]

JONES, E. LESTER. **The aeroplane in surveying and mapping.** Map, ill. *Flying*, Vol. 8, 1919, No. 5, pp. 438-441, 472, and 476. New York.

RIVERA, JOSÉ DE. **Trabajos geodésicos recientes y progresos en los instrumentos y métodos de la geodesía, topografía y cartografía.** Bibliogr. *Publs. Soc. de Geogr. Comerc. de Barcelona No. 13*, 1918, pp. 9-32.

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY

GEOPHYSICS

BAUER, L. A. **Relation between the secular variation of the earth's magnetism and solar activity.** Diagrs. *Terrestr. Magnet. and Atmospher. Electr.*, Vol. 23, 1918, No. 1, pp. 1-22; No. 2, pp. 61-68. Washington, D. C.

BERROTH, A. **Die Erdgestalt und die Hauptträgheitsmomente A und B der Erde im Äquator aus Messungen der Schwerkraft.** *Beiträge zur Geophysik: Zeitschr. für Physikalische Erdkunde*, Vol. 14, 1916, No. 3, pp. 215-257. Leipzig.

DUNOYER, L. **L'exploration magnétique des mers et les progrès du magnétisme terrestre durant la première moitié du XIXe siècle.** Maps, diagrs. *Rev. Gén. des Sci.*, Vol. 23, 1912, No. 2, pp. 46-59.

Fritsche, H. **Détermination des éléments magnétiques pour toute la face de la terre et de leurs variations séculaires, basée sur la théorie de Gauss et les observations.** *Atti X Congr. Internaz. di Geogr., Roma, 1913,* pp. 717-739. Reale Società Geografica, Rome, 1915.

Hobbs, W. H. **Assumptions involved in the doctrine of isostatic compensation, with a note on Hecker's determination of gravity at sea.** Maps. *Journ. of Geol.,* Vol. 24, 1916, No. 7, pp. 690-717.

Terada, Torahiko. **On rapid periodic variations of terrestrial magnetism.** 85 pp.; diagrs. *Journ. College of Science,* Vol. 37, 1917, May 25. Imperial University of Tokyo.

Meteorology

Henry, A. J. **Increase of precipitation with altitude.** Diagrs. *Monthly Weather Rev.,* Vol. 47, 1919, No. 1, pp. 33-41. [Read before the Association of American Geographers, Baltimore, Md., Dec. 27, 1918.]

Hildebrandsson, H. H. **Résultats des recherches empiriques sur les mouvements généraux de l'atmosphère.** 50 pp.; maps, diagrs. *Nova Acta Reg. Soc. Sci. Upsaliensis,* Ser. 4, Vol. 5, 1918, No. 1. Upsala.

Humphreys, W. J. **Some recent contributions to the physics of the air.** Diagrs. *Science,* No. 1259, Vol. 49, 1919, February 14, pp. 155-163; No. 1260, February 21, pp. 182-188. [The temperature of the upper air, the law of wind increase with elevation, barometric fluctuations (ripples and semi-diurnal changes), and atmospheric electrical phenomena are discussed.]

Keller, H. **Ursprung und Verbleib des Festland-Niederschlags.** Diagr. *Jahrbuch für die Gewässerkunde Norddeutschlands, Besondere Mitt.,* Vol. 2, 1914, No. 7, pp. 1-17. Preussische Landesanstalt für Gewässerkunde, Berlin.

Lyons, H. G. **Meteorology during and after the war.** *Journ. Royal Soc. of Arts,* No. 3455, Vol. 67, 1919, February 7, pp. 167-180 (discussion, pp. 177-180). London. *Nature,* No. 2575, Vol. 103, 1919, March 6, pp. 12-16. London. [The latter based on the former.]

Marriott, W. **Some facts about the weather: A popular meteorological handbook.** 2nd edit., revised. 37 pp.; maps, diagrs., ills., bibliogr. Royal Meteorol. Soc., Edward Stanford, London, 1909. 6d. 8½ x 5½.

Reboul, G. **Relation entre les variations barométriques et celles du vent au sol: Application à la prévision.** Diagr. *Comptes Rendus de l'Acad. des Sci. [de Paris],* Vol. 166, 1918, No. 3, pp. 124-126.

Sandström, J. W. **Über die Wirbelbewegungen in der Atmosphäre.** Diagrs. *Arkiv för Matematik, Astronomi och Fysik,* Vol. 7, 1912, No. 30, pp. 1-33. Upsala and Stockholm.

Phytogeography and Zoögeography

Andrews, R. C. **Whale hunting with gun and camera.** xxii and 333 pp.; ills., index. D. Appleton & Co., New York and London, 1916. $2.50. 8 x 5½.

Coward, T. A. **The migration of birds.** ix and 137 pp.; maps, bibliogr., index. (Cambridge Manuals of Science and Literature.) University Press, Cambridge, 1912. 50 cents. 6½ x 5.

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Pavillard, J. **Les progrès de la nomenclature dans la géographie botanique.** *Ann. de Géogr.,* No. 150, Vol. 27, 1918, November 15, pp. 401-415.

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HUMAN GEOGRAPHY

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Koller, A. H. **The theory of environment, Part I: An outline of the history of the idea of *milieu,* and its present status.** 104 pp.; bibliogr. George Banta Publ. Co., Menasha, Wis., 1918. $1.00. 7½ x 5.

To the student of the influence of geographic environment this little book, which was written as an introductory chapter of a treatise on Herder's conception of *milieu,* will prove exceedingly interesting and valuable, because it brings together, in convenient form, a wealth of material not readily available to the geographer.

The book is a brief résumé of the literature of the theory of environment from the earliest writings to the present. Complete references and numerous quotations are given, many of the latter being embodied in the text. An introductory note discussing the various words used in different languages to express the idea of *milieu*, or environment, is followed by two chapters, the first sketching the history of the idea of *milieu* down to the nineteenth century, and the second continuing the history from the beginning of the nineteenth century to the present. The second chapter is not strictly chronological but is divided into topics such as ''Anthropogeography, Geography, and History''; ''Geography and History''; ''Primitive Peoples and Environment''; ''Climate and Conduct,'' etc.

As a bibliography and convenient reference work on the literature of the theory of environment, this little book will find a ready welcome. JOHN L. RICH

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